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I, JONNE YABSLEY, TEAM LEADER EXAMINATION SUPPORT AND SALES hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional specification in connection with Application No. PS 1577 for a patent by QUENTIN KING as filed on 05 April 2002.



WITNESS my hand this
Fifteenth day of April 2003

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QUENTIN KING

AUSTRALIA
Patents Act 1990

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION FOR THE INVENTION ENTITLED:

“SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING TACTILE STIMULATION”.

The invention is described in the following statement:-

**SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING TACTILE STIMULATION IN RESPONSE TO A
PREDETERMINED ALARM CONDITION**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to alarm systems and in particular to a system for providing tactile stimulation in response to a predetermined alarm condition.

The invention has been developed primarily for use in medical operating theatres and will be described hereinafter with reference to this application. However, it will be appreciated that the invention is not limited to this particular field of use.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In a wide variety of industries and professions, detectors are used to measure physical properties of interest. When one or more of these properties exceed a predetermined range, an alarm condition is signaled to one or more audible and/or visual alarms which respond by activating. For example, in a surgical operating theatre two audible and/or visual alarms can activate in response to two detected properties falling outside their predetermined ranges. In such a case, a plurality of practitioners who can be present in the theatre simultaneously to perform their respective roles are subject to both activated alarms.

During a surgical operation the detectors are connected to the patient so as to measure physical properties of the patient which can include heart rate, blood oxymetry, temperature, blood pressure, ECG or other predetermined properties. It may be that different practitioners involved in the surgery are interested in monitoring different properties of the patient depending on their role in the surgery. For example, an anaesthetist may be interested in monitoring the patient's heart-rate and blood pressure whereas another practitioner may only be interested in closely monitoring the quantity of a particular chemical in a patient's blood.

Presently, all monitored information is available to all members of the surgical team including nursing staff even though they may not have a specific interest in monitoring a particular measured physical property to perform their duties.

Of these measured properties, it is normally the case that when they rise above or fall below a predetermined value or outside a predetermined range, an alarm condition is generated by processing electronics connected to the output of the detectors. Such alarm conditions are provided in the form of an audible and/or visual alert. For example, a visual alarm may appear or flash on a video display unit and/or an audible alarm associated with the display will activate when a measured property falls outside a predetermined range. These alarms are provided for all members of the surgical team and nursing staff and do not discriminate by providing an alarm signal to specific members of the surgical or nursing staff present in an operation. That is, all present personnel will be subject to audible and/or visual alarms when they activate.

In such situations where all members of the operating theatre are subject to those activated alarms, some personnel can either be distracted by them or alerted to an alarm condition that is not of specific interest to them. For example, the activation of an audible or visual alarm in response to a property not of specific interest to a surgeon may cause a distraction which is very undesirable.

In practice, it is common to avoid the interference and distractions caused by the activation of alarms, especially audible alarms, by turning them off or down in magnitude prior to a surgery. Notwithstanding that this prevents unnecessary distractions when alarm conditions occur, it defeats the purpose of employing an alarm especially when it is turned off.

It is also well known that medical practitioners and, in particular, junior practitioners are subject to relatively long hours of work. In some cases, a practitioner will only have a very specific role during a surgery, for example an anaesthetist, who is only looking at particular vital signs of a patient, often on a monitor which cannot be directly seen from their preferred observation position of the patient without moving. After long periods of time it is not unknown for a practitioner to lose concentration or even fall asleep where audible or visual alarms become ineffective and they may remain unaware of the existence of an alarm condition for an undesirable period of time.

In other fields of endeavour, for example aircraft piloting, a pilot has many tasks to perform sometimes simultaneously wherein the activation of an alarm condition corresponding to a

system of the aircraft may go unnoticed for some time. In the specific case of combat pilots who experience high gravitational forces, audible and/or visual signals may not be as efficiently processed by the brain than at normal G-forces and visual alarm signals can be difficult to interpret.

In the case of commercial pilots, a loss of cabin pressure of an aircraft when it is at a high altitude is communicated to a pilot by means of an audible or visual alarm which activates when the pressure falls below a predetermined level. When the cabin pressure falls slowly, it is common for a pilot to be practically unconscious when the alarms are activated. Coupled with the plethora of other audible and visual systems in an aircraft, the pilot in these situations often does not heed the alarms which may have fatal results.

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide a tactile alarm system which addresses the aforementioned disadvantages of the prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to first aspect of the invention there is provided a tactile alarm system for use in environments having a plurality of audible and/or visual alarms, the tactile alarm system including:

a plurality of detectors receiving input representative of a plurality of predetermined physical properties, each detector having an output to actuate one of more of the plurality of audible and/or visual alarms when one or more of the detected physical properties falls outside a predetermined range, the alarm system being characterised by a tactile alarm connected to a person and being in communication with the output of one or more detectors, the tactile alarm being actuated in response to selected ones of the plurality of predetermined physical properties falling outside their respective predetermined ranges.

Preferably, the output of each detector is communicated to the tactile alarm by radio frequency radiation. Further, the system can have a monitor disposed intermediate the output of each detector and the tactile alarm and plurality of audible and/or visual alarms, the monitor processing the input from each detector and providing an activation signal to the one or more audible and/or visual alarms and the tactile alarm.

In a preferred implementation, the tactile alarm is in the form of a strip having a receiver for receiving the signals to activate the tactile alarm. In some embodiments, the strip is divided into segments wherein each segment corresponds to a different predetermined property to provide a tactile alarm signal to the person when an actuation signal provided in one segment corresponds to a particular predetermined property falling outside its predetermined range.

The tactile alarm preferably provides stimulation being selected from the group consisting of hot or cold sensations, electrical stimulation, and vibration stimulation. Preferably also, the tactile alarm provides pulses that are coded by modulating their intensity or amplitude, or modulating their frequency. Alternatively, the tactile alarm may provide pulses that are coded such that a particular coding corresponds to a predetermined physical property. More preferably, the coding of the tactile alarm pulses varies proportionally with a predetermined property as it falls outside its predetermined range.

In use, the tactile alarm is preferably connected to a finger, wrist, forearm, chest, forehead, neck, shoulder, back, leg or foot of the person.

In some embodiments, the tactile alarm system includes a self tester which provides an indication of the operability of the tactile alarm system. Additionally, the tactile alarm system can include a failure alert which is actuated in response to a failure in the tactile alarm system to activate the tactile alarm in response to a predetermined property falling outside its predetermined range.

In preferred embodiments, the plurality of audible and/or visual alarms can be deactivated so that only the tactile alarm is capable of activating.

Preferably, the predetermined physical properties include temperature, blood pressure, mass, length measurements, ECG data, oxymetry data, movement, electrical current or voltage, velocity, acceleration, ionising or non-ionising radiation, pressure, time or optical intensity.

In other embodiments of the invention, the tactile alarm system includes a plurality of tactile alarms such that each tactile alarm is disposed on a different person and wherein each tactile

alarm is configured to activate in response to one or more of the physical properties measured by the detectors of interest to each person.

According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a method of employing a tactile alarm system in accordance with the first aspect of the invention or any one of its preferments, the method including the steps of:

detecting the plurality of predetermined physical properties and generating detector signals being indicative of the properties;

communicating the detector signals to a plurality of audible and/or visual alarms such that when one or more of the physical properties falls outside a predetermined range, one or more of the audible and/or visual alarms is activated; and

disposing a tactile alarm on a person wherein the tactile alarm is in communication with the detector signals and wherein the tactile alarm is activated in response to a selected one or more of the predetermined physical properties falling outside their predetermined range.

Preferably, the method includes the step of communicating the detector signals by radio frequency radiation. Preferably also, the method includes the steps of:

disposing a monitor intermediate the detectors and the plurality of audible and/or visual alarms;

processing the detector signals at the monitor; and

providing one or more of the plurality of audible and/or visual alarms and the tactile alarm with an alarm activation signal.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

A preferred embodiment of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic representation of the tactile alarm system of one embodiment;

Fig. 2 is a schematic representation of an alternative embodiment of the tactile alarm system; and

Fig. 3 is a schematic representation of an another embodiment of the tactile alarm system

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to Fig. 1 there is illustrated a tactile alarm system 1 for use in environments having a plurality of audible and/or visual alarms 2. The tactile alarm system 1 includes a plurality of detectors 3 receiving input representative of a plurality of predetermined physical properties. These properties include temperature, blood pressure, ECG data, oxymetry data.

Each detector 3 includes an output 4 which communicates a signal representative of the measured physical properties to a monitor 5 by means of radiofrequency radiation. The monitor 5 processes the signals provided by the detectors and displays on a visual display unit 6 a quantification of each of the measured physical properties. That is, the measured values of the properties are displayed on a visual display unit 6 associated with the monitor 5.

The plurality of audible and/or visual alarms 2 and 6 of the tactile alarm system 1 are in communication with the monitor 5 such that when one or more of the detected physical properties fall outside a predetermined range, the audible or visual alarms receive a signal from the monitor 5 which activates one or more of the alarms 2 and 6.

A tactile alarm 8 is connected to the skin of a person on their forearm (not illustrated). When selected ones of the plurality of predetermined physical properties fall outside their respective predetermined range, the monitor 5 provides a tactile alarm signal to the tactile alarm 8 thereby actuating it.

The tactile alarm 8 is in the form of a strip having an RF receiver for receiving RF signals communicated from the monitor 5. The RF signals are representative of the detected physical properties falling outside the predetermined range so as to activate the tactile alarm 8.

When a measured physical property falls outside a predetermined range the monitor 5 provides an activation signal to tactile alarm 8 which in turn provides an electrical stimulation signal to the person on their forearm adjacent the tactile alarm strip 8.

The electrical stimulation signal applied to the person is coded by modulating its intensity or amplitude, however, in other embodiments, the frequency of the electrical stimulation signal is modulated.

The coded electrical stimulation signals are coded so that a particular coding of a stimulation signal corresponds to a measured predetermined physical property such that upon the person being stimulated with such a coded signal will be cognizant of the predetermined physical property that has fallen outside its predetermined range.

Although not illustrated, the tactile alarm 8, being in the form of a strip, is divided into segments wherein each segment is in communication with and responsive to a different predetermined measured physical property. When one of these predetermined physical properties falls outside its predetermined range, the segment corresponding to that predetermined property will provide the coded electrical stimulation signal to the persons forearm.

Referring to Fig. 2, there is illustrated a plurality of tactile alarms 8 connected to the skin of a different person (not illustrated). Each of the tactile alarms 8 is configured to activate in response to one or more of the physical properties measured by the detectors falling outside their predetermined range. That is, one person may have a tactile alarm 8 disposed to their forearm wherein the tactile alarm 8 has two segments which are responsive to the detected blood pressure and ECG data and wherein another tactile alarm 8 connected to the skin of another person is configured to be responsive to temperature and time. Therefore, each person connected to a tactile alarm 8 will be alerted by tactile stimulation only in response to predetermined measured physical properties of interest to them.

The tactile alarm system 1 further includes a self testing mechanism 11 which provides a user with an indication of the operability of the tactile alarm system 1 to respond in the event one or more predetermined properties fall outside a predetermined range. Similarly for the case of a failure being present in the tactile alarm system 1, a failure alert 12 is provided to alert a person by providing electrical stimulation signals that the tactile alarm system 1 has failed in some way. For example, the failure alert 12 will actuate when a detector output is not connected to the monitor or if the monitor 5 is not in communication with the tactile alarm 8.

In some situations, the plurality of audible and/or visual alarms 2 can be deactivated so that only a tactile alarm signal is provided to a person in response to a predetermined measured

physical parameter falling outside a predetermined range. That is, only the tactile alarm 8 is configured for providing an alarm.

In other embodiments of the invention, properties in addition to the detection of temperature, blood pressure, ECG data and oxymetry data by the detectors can be measured including mass, length measurements, movement, electrical current or voltage, velocity, acceleration, ionising or non-ionising radiation, pressure, time or optical intensity.

Although it is described that the tactile alarm 8 is connected to the forearm of the person, the tactile alarm 8 can be connected to the person at their fingers, wrists, chest, forehead, neck, shoulders, back, legs and feet. Furthermore, the tactile alarm 8 can be connected to the persons skin directly or through clothing, gloves or other apparel worn by the person.

The tactile alarm 8 is described in the form of a strip form and it will be appreciated that in other embodiments the tactile alarm 8 can be a circularly shaped disc or other predetermined shape configured to be connected to the person.

The tactile alarm 8 delivers an electrical stimulation signal to the person, however, in other embodiments vibration stimulation or hot or cold sensations can alternatively be delivered.

In embodiments where the electrical stimulation signal provided by tactile alarm 8 is not coded by modulating its intensity or amplitude, the intensity or amplitude of this signal can be varied proportionally with the predetermined property falling outside its predetermined range. For example, the stronger the intensity of the electrical stimulation signal applied to the person, the further outside the predetermined range the property has fallen.

Referring to Fig. 3, where like numerals denote like components, there is illustrated another embodiment in which the tactile alarm system 1 is connected to the skin of a surgeon (not illustrated) in an operating theatre. In this embodiment, a patient undergoing surgery has detectors 3 measuring physical properties including blood pressure, heart rate and blood oxymetry. Other detectors 3 are also present which sense the status of functions of vital equipment, for example the performance of an exposed element organ machine.

The detected signals are then amplified and communicated to a monitor unit 5 by means of a cable connection. However, RF or infra-red communication between the detectors 3 and the monitor unit 5 can also be employed. Processing electronics (not illustrated) are disposed within the monitor 5 for processing the amplified detector signals. The monitor 5 is configured to display an indication of the magnitude of the detected signals. For example, the monitor 5 will display the detected heart rate as a function of time.

The monitor 5 is programmable such that when the detected signals correspond to the measured physical properties falling outside a predetermined range, a visual alarm 6 and an audible alarm 2 are activated. The audible and visual alarms 2 and 6 are connected to the monitor 5 by means of a cable, however, an RF or infra-red connection may suitably be employed.

Once one of the physical properties of interest falls outside its predetermined range and the audible and visual alarms 2 and 6 are activated, an alarm signal is sent to a tactile alarm 8 which is worn by a member of the surgical team (not illustrated). As already noted above, the tactile alarm 8 can be worn on practically any preferred part of a persons body.

The alarm signal is communicated to the tactile alarm 8 by RF radiation. A bluetooth™ transceiver 20 is disposed in the monitor 5 and communicates with another bluetooth™ transceiver 21 located in or adjacent the tactile alarm 8. Although the bluetooth™ RF communication means is illustrated, any suitable RF communication means can be used.

Once an alarm signal is received by the tactile alarm 8, a processor 22 in communication with the transceiver 21 activates the tactile alarm 8. Once activated, a tactile pulse is delivered to the member of the surgical team.

Either of the processor 22 or processing electronics of the monitor 5 are capable of being configured to activate the tactile alarm 8 only when a selected one or ones of the measured properties fall outside their predetermined range.

The actual type of stimulation provided by the tactile alarm signal provided to the person is selected at the monitor 5 or the processor 22. For example, the tactile alarm 8 can deliver a

tactile stimulation signal to the person in the form of electrical stimulation, vibration stimulation or hot or cold sensations.

The tactile stimulation signal applied by tactile alarm 8 to the person can be continuous at a constant intensity or, alternatively, it can be coded by modulating its intensity or amplitude where, for example, the intensity or amplitude of the applied signal can be varied proportionally with the predetermined property falling outside its predetermined range. That is, the stronger the intensity of the electrical stimulation signal applied to the person, the further outside the predetermined range the property has fallen. Similarly, the magnitude of the frequency of the applied signals can be representative of the amount by which a property falls outside its predetermined range.

As with the tactile alarm described above, the embodiment of Fig. 3 can be modified such that the detected properties bypass the monitor 5. In such cases, the detectors each include a bluetooth™ transceiver which communicates directly with the transceiver 21 disposed in the tactile alarm 8.

The foregoing describes embodiments of a tactile alarm system for use in surgical operating theatres, however, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the tactile alarm system can be used in other fields, for example by combat or commercial aircraft pilots and modifications, obvious to those skilled in the art, can be made to the tactile alarm without departing from the scope of the present invention.

The term "comprising" (and its grammatical variations) as used herein is used in the inclusive sense of "having" or "including" and not in the exclusive sense of "consisting of".

ASPECTS OF THE INVENTION

1. A tactile alarm system for use in environments having a plurality of audible and/or visual alarms, the tactile alarm system including:

a plurality of detectors receiving input representative of a plurality of predetermined physical properties, each detector having an output to actuate one of more of the plurality of audible and/or visual alarms when one or more of the detected physical properties falls outside a predetermined range, the alarm system being characterised by a tactile alarm connected to the skin of a person and being in communication with the output of one or more detectors, the tactile alarm being actuated in response to selected ones of the plurality of predetermined physical properties falling outside their respective predetermined ranges.
2. A tactile alarm system as defined in paragraph 1 wherein the output of each detector is communicated to the tactile alarm by radio frequency radiation.
3. A tactile alarm system as defined in paragraph 1 having a monitor disposed intermediate the output of each detector and the tactile alarm and plurality of audible and/or visual alarms, the monitor processing the input from each detector and providing an activation signal to the one or more audible and/or visual alarms and the tactile alarm.
4. A tactile alarm system as defined in any one of paragraphs 1 to 3 wherein the tactile alarm is in the form of a strip having a receiver for receiving the signals to activate the tactile alarm.
5. A tactile alarm system as defined in paragraph 4 wherein the strip is divided into segments wherein each segment corresponds to a different predetermined property to provide a tactile alarm signal to the person when an activation signal provided in one segment corresponds to a particular predetermined property falling outside its predetermined range.
6. A tactile alarm system as defined in any one of paragraphs 1 to 5 wherein the tactile alarm provides stimulation being selected from the group consisting of heat or cold sensations, electrical stimulation, and vibration stimulation.
7. A tactile alarm system defined in paragraph 6 wherein the tactile alarm provides pulses that are coded by modulating their intensity or amplitude, or modulating their frequency.
8. A tactile alarm system defined in paragraph 6 wherein the tactile alarm provides pulses that are coded such that a particular coding corresponds to a predetermined physical property.
9. A tactile alarm system as defined in paragraph 7 wherein coding of the tactile alarm pulses varies proportionally with a predetermined property as it falls outside its predetermined range.

10. A tactile alarm system as defined in any one of paragraphs 1 to 9 wherein the tactile alarm is connected to a body part of a person.
11. An audible alarm system as defined in paragraph 10 wherein the body part is chosen from the group consisting of fingers, wrists, forearms, chests, foreheads, necks, shoulders, backs, legs and feet.
12. The tactile alarm system defined in any one of paragraphs 1 to 11 including a self tester which provides an indication of the operability of the tactile alarm system.
13. A tactile alarm system as defined in any one of paragraphs 1 to 12 including a failure alert which is actuated in response to a failure in the tactile alarm system to activate the tactile alarm in response to a predetermined property falling outside its predetermined range.
14. A tactile alarm system as defined in any one of paragraphs 1 to 13 wherein the plurality of audible and/or visual alarms are deactivated so that only the tactile alarm is capable of being activated.
15. A tactile alarm system as defined in any one of paragraphs 1 to 13 wherein the predetermined physical properties include temperature, blood pressure, mass, length measurements, ECG data, oxymetry data, movement, electrical current or voltage, velocity, acceleration, ionising and non-ionising radiation, pressure, time or optical intensity.
16. A tactile alarm system as defined in any one of paragraphs 1 to 14 including a plurality of tactile alarms such that each tactile alarm is disposed on a different person and wherein each tactile alarm is configured to activate in response to one or more of the physical properties measured by the detectors of interest to each person.
17. A method of employing a tactile alarm system as defined in any one of paragraphs 1 to 16, the method including the steps of:
 - detecting a plurality of predetermined physical properties and generating detector signals being indicative of the properties;
 - communicating the detector signals to a plurality of audible and/or visual alarms such that when one or more of the physical properties falls outside a predetermined range, one or more of the audible and/or visual alarms is activated; and
 - disposing a tactile alarm on a person wherein the tactile alarm is in communication with the detector signals and wherein the tactile alarm is activated in response to a selected one or more of the predetermined physical properties falling outside their predetermined range.

18. A method of employing a tactile alarm system as defined in paragraph 17 including the step of communicating the detector signals by radio frequency radiation.
19. A method of employing a tactile alarm system as defined in paragraph 18 including the steps of:
 - disposing a monitor intermediate the detectors and the plurality of audible and/or visual alarms;
 - processing the detector signals at the monitor; and
 - providing one or more of the plurality of audible and/or visual alarms and the tactile alarm with an alarm activation signal.
20. A method of employing a tactile alarm system as defined in paragraph 20 including the step of dividing the tactile alarm into a plurality of segments wherein each segment corresponds to a different property such that a tactile alarm signal is provided to the person from a respective segment when a corresponding property falls outside its predetermined range.
21. A method of employing a tactile alarm system as defined in paragraph 20 wherein the tactile alarm signal is selected from the group comprising heat or cold sensations, electrical stimulation and vibration stimulation.
22. A method of employing a tactile alarm system as defined in paragraph 21 including the step of coding the tactile alarm signal by modulating the signal intensity or frequency.
23. A method of employing a tactile alarm system as defined in paragraph 22 including the step of disposing the tactile alarm on the body of a person from the group comprising fingers, wrists, forearms, chests, foreheads, necks, shoulders, backs, legs and feet.
24. A method of employing a tactile alarm system as defined in paragraph 23 wherein the physical properties may include temperature, blood pressure, mass, length measurements, ECG data, oxymetry data, movement, electrical current or voltage, velocity, acceleration, ionising and non-ionising radiation, pressure, time or optical intensity.

Dated this 5th Day of April, 2002

QUENTIN KING

By:

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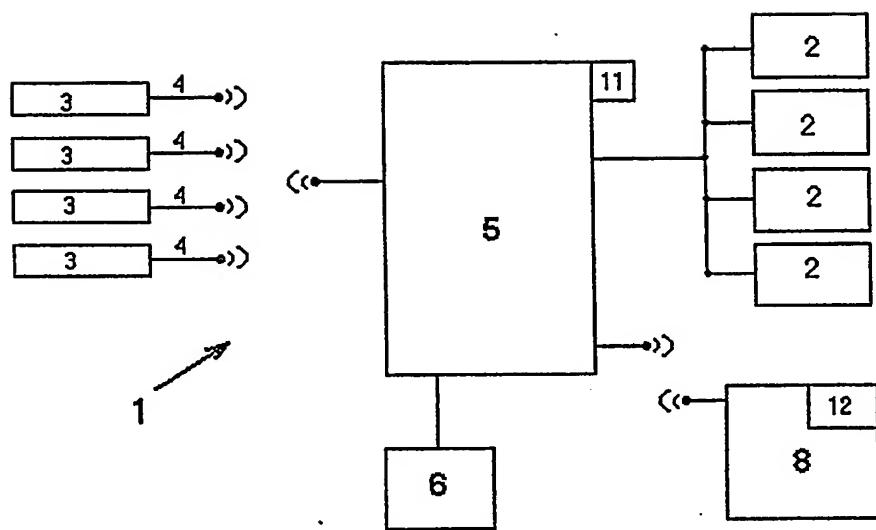


Fig. 1

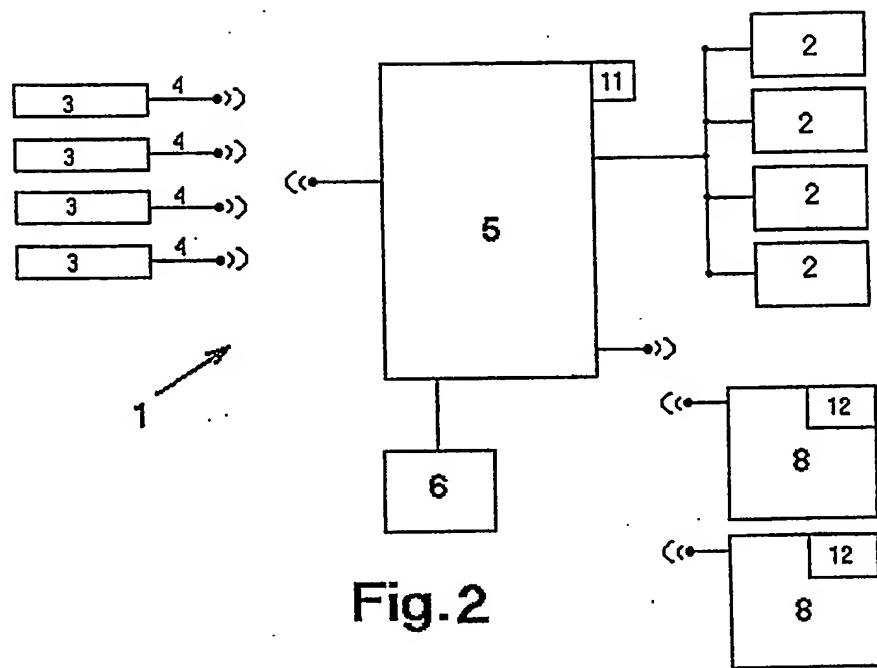


Fig.2

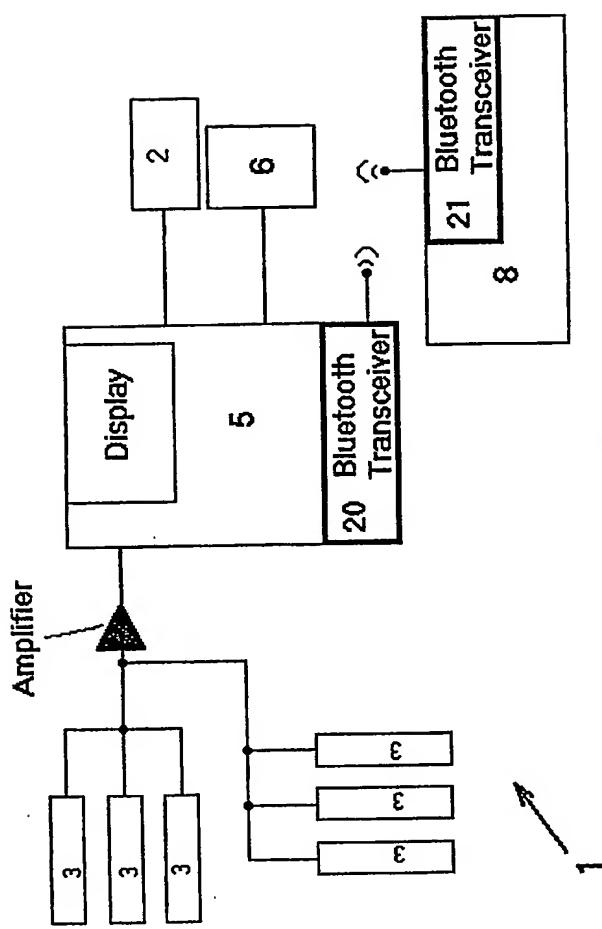


Fig. 3

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